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from Yorktown, Va., and os petrosum from Tarboro', N. Ca. The mandibular rami measured 9 ft. 4 in. and were referred to an individual 31 ft. long. They were compressed, and with a narrow superior ridge, without nutritive foramina. The hitherto known Miocene Whales—*Balaena prisca* and *B. palaeatlantica* of Leidy—founded on portions of the mandibular rami, were much less compressed, were furnished with numerous marginal nutritive foramina, and the *B. prisca* was without superior ridge. The anterior cervical vertebræ were transverse quadrate. The arms were much shorter relatively than the recent *M. longimana* and *M. osphyia* of the American coast. Mandible with a low coronoid process.

The second, named *RHABDOSTEUS LATIRADIX* Cope, was a peculiar genus near the Delphinidæ, allied to *Priscodelphinus* Leidy, and perhaps *Platanista* of the Ganges. Characteristic of it was a muzzle formed of the usual elements but entirely cylindrical, the alveolar series approximated underneath, and ceasing near the middle. Beyond this the muzzle was prolonged like a cylindrical beak of a sword fish, or *Coelorhynchus*, and probably much farther than the mandible. Alveolæ longitudinal fragmentary specimens of this muzzle had been found by the discoverer 2·5 feet in length.

Thirdly, a fragment of the muzzle, including the proximal portions of the maxillary bones, with molars, and the canine teeth of the *SQUALODON ATLANTICUS* (Leidy). As the Miocene representative of the larger species of the Eocene period, it was shown to possess a close affinity to the Miocene *Squalodon grateloupianus* (Gerv.) of Malta and France. The double serration of the molars and their deeply divided compressed fangs were features in which it differed from its congener.

SQUALODON MENTO Cope was characterized from four molar teeth, which were between two and three times as large as those belonging to the *Squalodon wymani* (*Phoca* of Leidy) with similar short incurved crowns, but much more rugose. One molar had a smooth compressed fang, which was little curved and with groove on each side. The fangs of the others were weathered, not grooved, curved and acute.

November 12th.

The President, DR. HAYS, in the Chair.

Thirty-two members present.

The following was presented for publication :

An addition to the Vertebrate Fauna of the Miocene Period of the United States. By Edward D. Cope.

The death of Prof. Michael Faraday, correspondent, was announced.

Dr. Le Conte made remarks, illustrated by specimens, upon the tertiary coal-beds of New Mexico, in the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains, and upon the cretaceous coal-beds of the Rio Grande Valley. Both regions were regarded by him as capable of supplying abundant fuel for railroads, metallurgic and manufacturing purposes. He also mentioned beds of lignite coal, in the vicinity of Denver, of great thickness—from 11 to 16 feet—free from impurities.

November 19th.

The President, DR. HAYS, in the Chair.

Thirty-four members present.

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